

take effect as if included in the enactment of section 702 of the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 (114 Stat. 2763A-572) (as enacted into law by section 1(a)(6) of Public Law 106-554).

FACT SHEET—NATIVE AMERICAN BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER TREATMENT TECHNICAL AMENDMENT ACT OF 2001

Sens. Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), John McCain (R-AZ), and 23 additional bipartisan cosponsors are reintroducing the "Native American Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Technical Amendment Act of 2001." The bill is identical to the original bill, S. 535, and makes a simple but extremely important technical change to the "Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act" (P.L. 106-354) to ensure the coverage of breast and cervical cancer treatment for American Indian and Alaska Native women.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The "Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act," which passed the Senate by unanimous consent and had 76 cosponsors, gives states the option to extend coverage to certain women who have been screened by programs operated under Title XV of the Public Health Service Act (the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection program) and who have no "creditable coverage." The term "creditable coverage" was established by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPPA). Under the HIPPA definition, creditable coverage includes a reference to the medical care program of the Indian Health Service (IHS). In short, the reference to "creditable coverage" in the law effectively excludes Indian women from receiving Medicaid breast and cervical cancer treatment as provided for under this Act.

The Indian health reference to IHS/tribal care was originally included in HIPPA so that members of Indian Tribes eligible for IHS would not be treated as having a break in coverage (and thus subject to pre-existing exclusions and waiting periods when seeking health insurance) simply because they had received care through Indian health programs, rather than through a conventional health insurance program. Thus, in the HIPPA context, the inclusion of the IHS/tribal provision was intended to benefit American Indians and Alaska Natives, not penalize them.

However, use of the HIPPA definition in the recent "Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment and Prevention Act" has the exact opposite effect. In fact, the many Indian women, who rely on IHS/tribal programs for basic health care, are excluded from the new law's eligibility for Medicaid. Not only does the definition deny coverage to Indian women, but the provision runs counter to the general Medicaid rule treating IHS facilities as full Medicaid providers.

The legislation would resolve these problems by clarifying that, for purposes of the "Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act," the term "creditable coverage" shall not include IHS-funded care so that American Indian and Alaska Native women can be covered by Medicaid for breast and cervical cancer treatment. Since a number of states are currently moving forward to provide Medicaid coverage under the state option, the need for this legislation is immediate to ensure that American Indian and Alaska Native women are not denied from receiving life-saving breast and cervical cancer treatment.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 86—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT WOMEN FROM ALL ETHNIC GROUPS IN AFGHANISTAN SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AFGHANISTAN

Mr. DODD (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. CLINTON, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. CANTWELL, Mrs. HUTCHISON, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 86

Whereas until 1996 women in Afghanistan enjoyed the right to be educated, work, vote, and hold elective office;

Whereas women served on the committee that drafted the Constitution of Afghanistan in 1964;

Whereas during the 1970s women were appointed to the Afghan ministries of education, health, and law;

Whereas in 1977 women comprised more than 15 percent of the Loya Jirga, the Afghan national legislative assembly;

Whereas during the war with the Soviet Union as many as 70 percent of the teachers, nurses, doctors, and small business owners in Afghanistan were women;

Whereas in 1996 the Taliban stripped the women of Afghanistan of their most basic human and political rights;

Whereas under Taliban rule women have become one of the most vulnerable groups in Afghanistan, accounting for 75 percent or more of all Afghan refugees;

Whereas a study conducted by Physicians for Human Rights and released in May 2001 indicates that more than 90 percent of Afghan men and women believe that women should have the right to receive an education, work, freely express themselves, enjoy legal protections, and participate in the government; and

Whereas restoring the human and political rights that were once enjoyed by Afghan women is essential to the long-term stability of a reconstructed Afghanistan: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a portion of the humanitarian assistance provided to Afghanistan should be targeted to Afghan women and their organizations;

(2) Afghan women from all ethnic groups in Afghanistan should be permitted to participate in the economic and political reconstruction of Afghanistan; and

(3) any constitution or legal structure of a reconstructed Afghanistan should guarantee the human and political rights of Afghan women.

Mr. DODD. Madam President, I rise today, along with my colleagues Senators KERRY, MCCAIN, CLINTON, CANTWELL, SNOWE, MIKULSKI, BOXER, and HUTCHISON to submit a resolution expressing the sense of Senate that women from all ethnic groups should participate in the economic and political reconstruction of Afghanistan.

This is an issue we feel strongly about, and it is my hope that the Senate will soon take up this important issue. Let me also thank Congresswoman CONNIE MORELLA for her work on this matter and for introducing companion legislation in House.

As you know, since the Taliban seized control of Kabul in 1996, women and girls living under this regime have been subjected daily to an array of human rights violations, from lack of access to education and health care to outright violence. They have been denied equal protection under the law, and have struggled to survive without the same professional or financial opportunities afforded the men in their country.

Certainly, even before the rise of the Taliban, Afghanistan was in many respects a country in crisis, facing drought, ethnic conflict, and uncertain leadership. It was the women and children of this troubled country that bore the brunt of this suffering. However, despite these many hardships, the women of Afghanistan persevered, and played a large and meaningful role in Afghan society. Prior to the rule of the Taliban, women had the right to vote, served as cabinet ministers, enjoyed rich professional careers, and indeed constituted a majority of country's lawyers, doctors, teachers, and business owners. Women participated in every aspect of Afghan life, and were fully integrated into its cultural, political, and economic fabric. However, since the Taliban regime came to power, conditions for women and children have worsened drastically. Stripped of their basic human rights and freedoms, they have fought hard to provide for themselves and their families, and to weather the many abuses suffered at the hands of the oppressive fundamentalist regime. Many women studied and taught in secret, determined to retain something of the life they knew before they were forced to retreat behind the burka.

In response to this humanitarian crisis, United States policy in Afghanistan has been guided, in part, by overwhelming concerns about these and other gross human rights violations. Now that we are in midst of military action against the Taliban in response to the horrific attacks on American civilians on September 11, we have the opportunity to help restore to the Afghan women the basic freedoms and opportunities which should be available to all citizens of the world. In addition, I believe that long-term stability in Afghanistan is contingent upon a full and expeditious renewal of these rights. The people of Afghanistan, both men and women, believe overwhelmingly that there is a place for Afghan women in Islamic society that affords them opportunities for meaningful professional and political roles in the rebuilding of their country.

The reconstruction of Afghanistan, both politically and culturally, will require the insight and dedication of all of the people of Afghanistan, and women must not be excluded from this vital process. They must be included as equal partners as this nation begins to recover and rebuild.

In many ways September 11 has become a turning point for the United States. It has been one of sorrow, and it has been a wake-up call that we need to guard our rights and our way of life. But it also an opportunity for the yoke of oppression to be once and for all lifted from the Afghani people, particularly the women and children who have suffered so much over the last decade. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 184—EX- PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE USE OF CONTENT LABELING FOR INTERNET WEB SITES OF SEN- ATORS

Mrs. LINCOLN (for herself, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. BROWBACK, Ms. LANDRIEU, and Mr. ENSIGN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 184

Whereas Internet content labeling and filtering tools are valuable resources for safe use of the Internet by children; and

Whereas it is in the public interest that Senators configure their Internet web sites in a manner consistent with such tools in order to make the Internet safer for children while protecting freedom of expression: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that each Senator should provide for the labeling of the content of the Internet web site of such Senator in a manner consistent with the labeling system utilized by the Internet Content Rating Association (ICRA) and other recognized voluntary Internet content filtering organizations.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2169. Mr. STEVENS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 703, to extend the effective period of the consent of Congress to the interstate compact relating to the restoration of Atlantic salmon to the Connecticut River Basin and creating the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2169. Mr. STEVENS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 703, to extend the effective period of the consent of Congress to the interstate compact relating to the restoration of Atlantic salm-

on to the Connecticut River Basin and creating the Connecticut River Atlantic Salmon Commission, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 2, after line 14, insert the following new section:

SEC. 2. FISHING CAPACITY REDUCTION PROGRAM.

Section 144(d)(4)(A) of division B of the Miscellaneous Appropriations Act, 2001 (as enacted into law by section 1(a)(4) of Public Law 106-554; 114 Stat. 2763A-242) is amended—

(1) by striking “in equal parts through a reduction loan of \$50,000,000” and inserting “through any combination of a reduction loan of up to \$100,000,000”; and

(2) by striking “and \$50,000,000” and inserting “and up to \$50,000,000”.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources will hold a hearing on Wednesday, December 5, 2001, at 9:30 a.m. in Room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the following nominations: Margaret S. Y. Chu to be Director of the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy; Beverly Cook to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Environment, Safety and Health), Department of Energy; Jeffrey D. Jarrett to be Director of the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Department of the Interior; and Rebecca W. Watson to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Land and Minerals Management), Department of the Interior.

Those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record on any of these nominations should e-mail it to amanda.goldman@energy.senate.gov or fax it to 202/224-9026.

For further information, please call Sam Fowler or Amanda Goldman at 202/224-4103.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that an oversight hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, December 6, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on the negotiations for renewing the Compact of Free Association.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. Those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should e-mail it to shelly

brown@energy.senate.gov or fax it to 202/224-4340.

For further information, please contact Kira Finkler of the committee staff at (202) 224-8164.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on “Department of Justice Oversight: Preserving Our Freedoms While Defending Against Terrorism,” Wednesday, November 28, 2001 at 9 a.m. in Dirksen room 226.

TENTATIVE WITNESS LIST

Panel I: Michael Chertoff, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

Panel II: William Barr, former Attorney General of the United States; Philip B. Heymann, James Barr Ames Professor of Law, Harvard Law School, former Deputy Attorney General of the United States; Griffin Bell, Senior Partner, King & Spalding, former Attorney General of the United States; Scott L. Silliman, Executive Director, Center on Law, Ethics and National Security, Duke University School of Law; Kate Martin, Director, The Center for National Security Studies; and Neal Katyal, Visiting Professor, Yale Law School, Professor of Law, Georgetown University.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet to conduct a closed hearing on Intelligence Matters on Wednesday, November 28, 2001 at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations, 572 and 575; that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements thereon be printed in the RECORD, and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations were considered and confirmed, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

James Gilleran, of California, to be Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision for the remainder of the term expiring October 23, 2002.